#### AT THE SEA-SIDE.

A Flying Trip to Long Branch-Completion of the Through Railroad Route from this City-A Short Sojourn at a Delightful Summer Resort-Something About the Marl Deposits

Frem Our Own Correspondent, LONG BRANCH, N. J., June 17.

At 9 o'clock this morning a large party of gentle-men connected with the railroad interests of this State and with the public press of Philadelphia, assembled at Walnut street wharf, in that city, in anticipation of a day of unalloyed enjoyment. They were called together by an invitation issued by the officers of the Camden and Amboy, Freehold and Jamesburg, and Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad companies, to participate in an excursion to Long Branch, by way of inaugurating the completion and opening of the through railroad line between Philadelphia and this point. Hitherto there has been a breach in the line of about nine miles, between Freehold and Farmingdale, Monmouth county, which made a tedious stage ride necessary in order to reach the sea-side. Last winter the Freehold and Jamesburg Company laid a substantial track between these two points, which was fully completed and ready for travel by the 20th of May, but the formal celebration of the event was postponed until to-day, in order that the close proximity of "the season" at the sea-side might enable the participants to realize more fully the unquestionable delights of this charming spot. The excursion party was in charge of Mr. J. W. Gore, the general ticket agent of the Camden and Amboy Railroad Company; but there were also present Messrs, William H. Gatzmer, the President; A. W. Markley, the Vice-President; and R. S. Van Rensselaer, the General Superintendent of the road, as well as several of the officers of the two other roads over whose track the route extends.

A more propitious day for such an excursion could not have been selected. The elements were all in league in our favor, and as we sped along through the highly cultivated and attractive fields of this garden State, we were made to realize in all their fulness the pleasures inseparable from a swift and luxurious journey, and to echo in our hearts the lines of Saxe :-

"Bless me! this is pleasant, Riding on the rail."

At different points we were joined by the officials of the State Government, by representatives of the press of New Jersey, and by leading railroad men and prominent citizens, until at last the company numbered an aggregate of one hundred and fiftyfive persons, comfortably filling four passenger cars. These cars, by-the-way, were a marvel of ease, the seats being of a peculiar manufacture, the invention of the General Superintendent of the Camden and Amboy Railroad, Mr. Van Rensselaer. The backs of the seats are high, and the top is surmounted by a linen covering into which in the evening or night a small pillow is inserted for the repose of the head. By moving a small lever projecting slightly in front of the seat, the whole affair is thrown backwards, presenting an admirable reclining couch, quite as cozy and comfortable as a berth in a sleeping-car.

The first and only stoppage, except for adding to the excursion party, was near Farmingdale, where the train halted for about a quarter of an hour to afford us an opportunity to look into the immense marl deposits, through the very midst of which the new portion of the Freehold and Jamesburg road runs. The strata of marl which stretch entirely across the State, start at the ocean, in the neighborhood of Long Branch, where they have a width of nearly fifteen miles, and extend in a southwesterly direction to the Delaware river, in the vicinity of Salem creek, where they are narrowed to a width of about five miles. The region over which the deposits of marl may be reached digging from three to tifty feet, is ninety miles in length and on an average about seven or eight in width, and its area is nine hundred square miles, the strata themselves being from fitteen to thirty feet in thickness. In places, the marl is within three or four feet of the surface, se that it is easily accessible, but there is generally found above that which is available for fertilizing purposes, a stratum of similar but useless character. It is only within a few years past that the immense source of fertility and wealth ciated by the people of the State. Recently, however, a great impetus has been given to the employment of marl as a fertilizing agent, by the operations of two extensive companies, which have been organized for the purpose of working the marl beds. I have not at my command the figures for last year, but in 1867 I learn that 2,534,800 bushels, or 126,730 tons, of marl were brought to a ready market by the railroads alone. The beds which were inspected by the excursionists were those owned and worked by " Squankum and Freehold Marl Company, The merties of the product of the upper

fertilizing parties of the product of the apper mari bed in that portion which is now being worked by this company are set forth in a careful chemical analysis, the results of which were as follows:-

Phosphoric acid, 12:58 per cent.; potash, 4:25; time, 2:97; alumina, 6:00; sulphuric acid, 1:89; silicic acid, 59 80; magnesia, 2 00; oxide of iron, 11 98; water, 8 32. Total, 99 79.

After a pleasant journey, lasting a little over three hours, we found ourselves at this delightful summer resort. A hearty lunch had been partaken of on the train, but the glorious breeze from the ocean sharpened everybody's appetite afresh, and at halfpast one the whole party sat down to dinner, the greater portion of them at the Mansion House. After dinner came strolls on the beach, and turns up and down the magnificent drive along the edge of the high bluff which faces the ocean. In the course of such a drive, we entered the grounds surrounding the country residence of John Hoey, Esq., the New York Superintendent of the Adams Express Company, which are unsurpassed for natural and artistic beauty by anything to be found elsewhere on the American continent. An idea of their extent and elaboration may be formed from the statement that the entire length of the carriage drive within the enclosure is three miles, and that without going over the same spot the second time. The whole place is a wilderness of trees and flowers, a veritable "earthly

But I have no time to linger here. At a quarter to 5 we must start on the return journey, and there is only time to say further that the regular express trains make the journey from Philadelphia, eightytwo miles in length, in four hours. For the present there will be one express train daily each way, leaving Philadelphia at 2 P. M. and Long Branch at quarter-past 7 A. M.; but on and after the first of July two daily trains will start from either end of the route, leaving Philadelphia at 8 A. M. and 2 P. M., and Long Branch at'a quarter past 7 A. M. and 4 P. M. By that time the thermometer will stand some degrees higher than it now does, "the season" will be fairly under way, and there will be an abundance of pleasure-seekers ready to avail themselves of the excellent facilities for reaching Long Branch which are henceforth at WASHTENAW. their command.

# CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Figs.—At 11 o'clock last night the carpenter shop of Owen Mountain, at Tulip and Cumberiand streets, was set on fire and totally destroyed. The loss is \$700, on which there is no insurance. At loclock this morning the whisky distillery on Ninth street, below Berks, belonging to James Donnelly, was totally destroyed by fire. It originated from the explosion of a coal oil lamp. The loss is \$5000, on which there is an insurance of \$2000. On the rear of the building, on Percy street, a row of two story buildings were slightly damaged.

ANOTHER BATCH .- Mayor Fox announces the fol-

ANOTHER BATCH.—MAYOF FOX amoduces the following additional police apppointments:

First District—H. McCaffrey, John Johnson.
Fourth District—James Williamson, P. G. Haley, and P. Fizzell, patrolmen, and W. H. Hotz, Sergeant, vice Benjamin Shourds.

Fifth District—James Mullen.
Ninth District—John Cassaday, John Henk, William J. Gallen, William H. McKinley.

Tweifth District—Michael Crowley.

REVENUE OPPICERS BEATEN.—Assistant Assessor John House and Deputy Collector Foulkrod paid a visit to the Richmond district on Wednesday, and seized two stills. A crowd of the illicit distillers soon collected around the officers and rescued the captured property. Mr. House was also set upon and badly beaten.

#### ORDINATION.

Reception of Holy Orders in the Pretestant Episcopul Church. This morning, at half-past 10 o'clock, a very interesting and impressive service was held in St. Luke's Protestant Episcopal Church, Thirtsenth street, below Spruce. Following upon the Annual Commencement of the Protestant Episcopal Divinity School, the exercises of which took place yesterday, came the presentation of candidates for ordination as Deacons or Priests this morning. The congregation which assembled to participate in those solemn services was large, and manifested a most devout interest.

Before their entrance into the church the reverend

Before their entrance into the church the reverend clergy and the candidates met in the vestry-room of the church, thence proceeding to their piaces within the church, or the pews immediately near it.

The exercises were begun by the rendition of the regular service of morning prayer, Revs. Brooks, Cooper, and Newton officiating—the first going to the "Lessons," the second reading these, and the last continuing until the stagging of the psalm. This was announced by Bishop Stevens, the "Seventy-ninth of the selection, With one consent let all the earth." earth."

The Rev. Julius Grammer, D. D., of Baltimore.

Md., then preached the ordination sermon.

He took his text from the 38th verse of the 22d chapter of the Book of Proverbs:—"Remove not the ancient landmarks which thy fathers have set. He began by saying that no book of the Bible con-tained more practical axioms for the conduct of life than the book of Proverbs, and, therefore, it should be revered and its teachings regarded, even though we were not assured that the Deity was its author. And the words of our text should be observed among the others—especially observed in this era. Now, more than ever before, the battle waxes hot between truth and error, between religion and irreligion; now new questions are arising in politics and merals, and dangers are arising to Church and State. At this day we are called upon to look well to our way, and see in how far we must defend the ancient landmarks

Now, so far as the Bible is concerned, attacks are made upon certain parts, in contradistinction to others. Some people desire the Holy Book emascu-lated, certain of its portions expurgated; the Pentalated, certain of its portions expurgated; the Pentatench, for instance. But we must consider that the inspiration of God covered the writers of all the books of the Bible, and that we cannot reject one without danger to the whole. The Bible is our only safeguard in this wicked age, and we cannot afford to lose a line or letter of it. Without it we would live in a moral world of rayless darkness, So our Church teaches that we must hold to all the books, and our deacons and priests are required to give expression and priests are required to give expression to their belief in them all. "Remove not the ancient landmarks," Empires and ages have passed away, but this Book stands as it was when America was unknown, and now as then constitutes the rule of faith and practice for all Christendom. And the tenets of our Church, as built upon this blessed Book, should likewise be adhered to with a tenacity as lasting as life.

as lasting as life.

They teach us the way of salvation, and direct us in the manner in which we should live. They instruct us in the mode of worship, and even on this score should be holden to, and strictly. They point out a pure service, and while that service should be pursued, they themselves should be loved for their cuidance.

Yes, we cherish the Bible, but we also cherish this our "Prayer-book," and would follow its "teach-ings. The book of our church service has descended ings. The book of our church service has descended to us from our fathers; it is an ancient landmark, and we will never father in our allegiance to it. Eminent churchmen, not only of our denomination, but of others, have landed it as the best book of church service in any language, and so I commend it to the affectionate regard and close observance of all.

At this point the reverend speaker concluded his sermon proper, and addressed his remaining words to the candidates. These were sitting in the front pews, directly before the preacher, and as he spoke to them they all arose, and remained standing he continued. His words to them were full of affec-tion, and conveyed some most excellent advice for their future as priests in the temple of God. As he concluded Bishop Stevens announced the hymn No. 100 of the selection, "Father of mereles

oow Thine ear." The candidates for Dencon's and Priest's Orders

FOR DEACON'S ORDERS. J. Hummel Berghaus, presented by Rev. Dr. Good-Renry C. Mayer, presented by Rev. Mr. Hubbard. Charles H. Mead, presented by Rev. Dr. Howell. George H. Kirkland, presented by Rev. Mr. Ap-

Charles H. Tucker, presented by Rev. Dr. Watson. FOR PRIEST'S ORDERS. Frederick M. Bird, presented by Rev. Dr. Watson, Richard N. Thomas, presented by Rev. Phillips Henry J. Rowland, presented by Rev. Mr. Cooper.

Brouse, presented by Rev. Dr. Butler Joseph M. Turner, presented by Rev. Mr. Claxton William W. Newton, presented by Rev. Mr. New Thoy were received by Bishop Stevens, who then

conducted the ordination services, propounding the regular queries to the candidates, and listening to The concluding services were conducted by Rev. Mr. Claxton, after which the Holy Sacrament was administered, and the congregation dismissed with

# PROBABLE HOMICIDE.

A Man Cut in an Altereation on South Street, below Seventh, at a Late Hour Last Night.

Last night, "bout II o'clock, Bernard Dugan, aged twenty-two years, residing at No. 1625 Fitzwater street, was admitted to the Peansylvania Hospital, with several severe and, "high it is thought will prove, fatal cuts in the neck and side. Medical attendance was immediately rendered, but his condition was such this morning that his recovery is deemed improbable. From all the particulars which can be obtained, it seems that Dugan was with a party of men who were standing on South street, party of men who were standing on South street, below Seventh, about a quarter of 11 o'clock. John Gillespie, in company with three women, was passing down South street, and when he reached this crowd an altercation ensued. Gillespie states that the women were insuited, when he attempted to respect them were insuited, when he attempted to respect them. sent it, and was then set upon and beaten. The women screamed murder, and their cries had the

women screamed murder, and their cries had the effect of attracting a large number of people.

Policeman Nixon, of the Third district, was soon on hand, and from representations made that Gillespie had been one of the crowd, took him into custody. At this time High Constable Curiey came along and took charge of the prisoner. The feeling against Gillespie was very bitter, and the crowd assembled around him with drawn pistols and knives; one of the pistols was discharged. High Constable Curiey, after allaying the excitement, wanted to know what Gillespie had done, to which he received the reply that he had beaten a man. The officer then wanted some one to appear against him, when Thos. Doyle, the keeper of a tavern in that vicinity, responded that he would make the charge. Not knowsponded that he would make the charge. Not knowing that Dugan had been stabbed, Curiey took Gillespie before Alderman Devitt, where bail was entered in \$600 for his appearance at 9 o'clock this morning. Subsequently Dugan was picked up from the sidewalk, the blood pouring freely from wounds in the nack and side, and taken to the hospital.

Gillespie did not make his appearance at the appointed time this morning. Warrants were then procured and placed in the hands of the detectives, who are now engaged in hunting him up. When arrested last night Gillespie was not searched, so that it is impossible, at present, to say that he did the deed. The wounded man is lying in a very pre-carious state at the Hospital, and no one is allowed to see him. The attending physicians think that he cannot live through the day.

Howell, Finn & Co. in Their New Quarters.— Our readers well remember the occasion of the dis-astrous configration at the handsome white marble buildings at the southwest corner of Ninth and Chesnut streets, a few months ago, at which several lives were lost. The origin of this fire, which led to a scientific investigation, is as much involved in mystery as on the right of its occurrence. By this confiagration, the firms of Howell, Brothers & Co. and J. E. Caldwell & Co. were heavy losers, nothing being left of their buildings save the walls, which were in so tottering a condition that they were im-HOWELL, FINN & CO. IN THEIR NEW QUARTERS,and J. E. Caldwell & Co. were heavy losers, nothing being left of their buildings save the walls, which were in so tottering a condition that they were immediately pronounced dangerous. The firm of Howell Brothers immediately set to work at re-crecting their structure, and in a few hours scores of workmen were engaged in bracing up the walls. This being accomplished, the process of tearing down commenced. This was a difficult task, but by the aid of modern appliances, the laborers, who were at work night and day, had the walls soon on a level with the second floor. The re-crecting was then begun, and so rapidly was the labor performed that the firm of Howell, Finn & Co. were enabled to take possession of their new quarters a couple of weeks since. Their business was scarcely interrupted a day, for with that spirit of progressiveness which has ever marked their career, they secured other quarters, and were thus able to supply the extensive demand for their goods. The feat of reconstructing the destroyed buildings in so short a time is one of which Philadelphia artisans may well feel proud, and reflects credit as well upon the firm of Hewell, Finn & Co., who have been the means of adding another to the already many handsome business structures which adorn Philadelphia. Their entire building is now completed, and every department of their extensive business is in full working order. Messra. Caldwell & Co. will take possession of their store in a few days.

store in a few days.

# THE FIRE ZOURVES TO VISIT ATLANTIC CITY.—The Philindelphia Fire Zourves, Colonel Seliers, will proceed to Atlantic City in the latter part of July and spend a week in encampment. They have selected as the camping grounds a clump of woods in the rear of the Light House. During their stay they will give several hops at the principal hotels. The Camben and Atlantic Railroad Co. have extended free transportation to the men and baggage.

FOR CAPE MAY.—The steamer Lady of the Lake will make her first trip to Cape May on Tuesday. This fine steamer was a great favorite with those visiting the island last season, and no doubt will be well patronized this year. This fine steamer was on the route last year, and we can recommend her to those going to the island this season as possessing all the necessary requisities for the business. all the necessary requisites for the bus

ENTERTAINMENT TO THE GIRARD COLLEGE STU-DENTS.—The boys of Girard College will be enter-tained this evening by one hundred of the children from the Northern Home and Soldiers' and Sailors' Oaphans' Home, Twenty-third and Brown streets. They will repeat, by request, some of the exercises which were so favorably received at the anniver-sary of the Home on the 1st of May.

A CUTTING AFFRAY, ... John Miller has been arrested assault and battery on Robert McBride, at venth and Girard avenue, at 1 o'clock this morning. They got into an altercation, when Miller drew a knife, and made a lunge at McBride, but fortunately the blade did not strike the flesh, though the clothing was cut. Miller has been held by Alderman Hond in \$500 half for trial. Hood in \$500 bail for trial.

Wair.—A male infant three weeks old was found last night on the step of No. 2748 Frankford road, by Policeman Strobel, who has taken the little fellow

WEDDING INVITATIONS, ENGRAVED IN the newest and best manner.

LOUIS DREKA, Stationer and Engraver,
No. 1683 CHESNUT Street

A PHONOGRAPHER WANTED.

A tive LAD, familiar with Phonography, who writes a plain, legible hand, wanted for general office use. He may be required to travel frequently in the capacity of amanuensis. Address UNION, Evening Telegraph Office, giving age, address, and style of writing.

6 is 344p PHONOGRAPHER WANTED .- AN AC-

A PPLICATION HAS BEEN MADE FOR A PPLICATION HAS BEEN MADE FOR Duplicate Certificate No. 1348, name of "Ports mouth Orphans' Asylum," issued May 20, 1807, for \$1790. New Loan due January I, 1886. Original lost in fire, Richmond, Va., in 1885.

480ftu3m

Portsmouth, Va.

\$500 REWARD.—FIVE HUNDRED DOL-lars reward will be paid for any information that will lead to the arrest, detection, and conviction of the person or persons that set on fire the Freight Depot of this Company on the night of April 28 last. W. S. WILSON. General Superintendent Philadelphia, Gerr Norristown Railroad Company. Philadelphia, June 14, 1869.

L IPPINCOTT, SON & CO., AUCTIONEERS, No. 246 MARKET Street.

LARGE POSITIVE SPECIAL SALE OF DRUGGISTS'
SUNDRIES, PERFUMERY, ETC. ETC.
On Tuesday Next,
June 22, 1869, at 10 o'clock, at No. 714 Chesnut street,
by order of Messrs. Christiani & Co., their entire s'ook o'
druggists' sundries. foreign and dome-tie perfumery,
soars. combs. brushes, etc. Store to rent and fixtures for
sale.

INSTRUCTION.

THE LEHIGH UNIVERSITY, SOUTH BETHLEHEM, PENNSYLVANIA.

Applicants for admission on SEPTEMBER 1, 1869, will be examined on MONDAY, June 21, or on FRIDAY, August 27. Apply to

HENRY COPPEE, LL. D.,

### FLOUR. CHOICE FAMILY FLOUR.

For the Trade or at Retail. EVERY BARREL WARRANTED.

Keystone Flour Mills, Nos. 19 and 21 GIRARD Avenue,

# BOARDMAN'S

SECOND ANNUAL EXCURSION TO ATLANTIC CITY,

From Saturday Afternoon, June 26, to Monday, June 28, 1869.

Leave Vine Street Wharf Saturday at 3 30 P. M. Returning, leave Atlantic Monday at 7 A. M. June 28, Round Trip, \$2.00.

# DARING ATTEMPT TO ROB

HERRING'S PATENT

FRANKLINITE BANKER'S CHEST.

PERRYVILLE STATION, PENNSYLVANIA RR., June 12, 1869.

MESSES, FARREL, HERRING & Co., No. 620 Chesnut street, Philadelphia.

Gents:-A persistent but unsuccessful effort was made on the night of May 29, 1869, to drill the Banker's chest received from you a few month ago. From facts that have come to our knowledge, it is evident that the attempt to open it was renewed on Sunday evening following. Finding all efforts to drill it useless, the effort was then made to break the lock. The hammering was heard by parties in the neighborhood for several hours, but supposing it to arise from the railroad men replacing a defective rail, excited no alarm. The tools, with the exception of the drills, were left. It is evident that they were not only prepared, but perfectly familiar with the construction of your Chest.

That they failed is another evidence that your Banker's Chests are what you claim for the n. Burglar-Proof.

Proof.
Respectfully yours,
J. BALSBACK, Agent.

# MARVIN'S Patent Alum and Dry Plaster FIRE-PROOF SAFES

ARE THE MOST DESIRABLE FOR QUALITY. FINISH, AND PRICE.

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# SPHERICAL BURGLAR SAFES Cannot be Sledged!

Cannot be Wedged! Cannot be Drilled !

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NO. 721 CHESNUT STREET,

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SALE LOW. [6 19 mwfsp SAFES AND MACHINERY MOVED.

# The Arrest of the Cuban Junta of New York-Secretary Fish De-

clines to Interfere in the Matter-A New Method of Cancelling Stamps.

# FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Great Discussion in the English of Lords on the Irish Church Bill.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Arrest of Lemus in New York. Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph. WASHINGTON, June 18 .- It is understood here that the Attorney-General endorses the action of United States District Attorney Pierpont and Marshal Barlow in arresting the Cuban Junta in New York. When asked to-day by gentlemen what he thought of the matter, he replied that the Cubans should have been arrested long ago, that they were guilty of an open breach of neutrality laws, and that if allowed to go on they would eventually get us into trouble with Spain.

The Celebrated McGarryhan Claim was argued this morning before the Attorney General by General Tom Ewing and Judge Dent for the McGanayhan case, it having been referred to the Attorney-General for an opinion. It is thought he will decide against McGanayhan. Commissioner Delano

is considering the propriety of adopting new stamps for tobacco, and also a new method of cancelling stamps, a patent for which has just been taken out by a citizen of Ohio. It is claimed for it that it defies counterfeiting, and makes it impossible to use stamps a second

The Arrested Cubans. The agent of the Cubans here, Mr. Ruiz, after private interview with Secretary Fish last night relative to the arrest of the Cuban Junta in New York, left this morning for New York. It is understood that Secretary Fish positively refused to interfere in the matter.

The Spanish Minister is clamorous for a rigid a prosecution of the Cubans on the charges which led to their arrest. It is said that William M. Evarts has been retained as their counsel.

#### FROM EUROPE.

Debate in the English House of Lords. By Atlantic Cable. Continuation of debate in the House of Lords,

published on one of our inside pages .- ED. EVE. TEL.

LONDON, June 18 .- Earl Kimberly defended the principle and details of the bill, and believed the concurrent endowment inexpedient and Impossible. Total disestablishment and disendowment was the only measure which could remove the grievances complained of. The opposition contended that land and not the Church was the real grievance. Was it unfair to remove one grievance because another existed which might hereafter be legislated upon.

The Bishop of Ripon opposed the bill, and the Duke of Cleveland supported it if amendments could be made.

Lord Redesdale opposed the bill, especially the clause depriving Irish Bishops of their seats in the House of Lords. Rather than reject them. the Episcopal Bench would consent to admit Romish prelates to sit with them.

The Duke of Devonshire favored the bill, and the Marquis of Salisbury said that while he intended to vote for the second reading of the bill, he did not wish to commit himself to all the details of the measure. He strongly objected to the attitude of the House with respect to the motion. The nation deemed the assertion that the Lords in assenting to the will of the nation express subordination to the Commons as false.

If that were the fact, it would be better for the House of Lords to disappear as a co-ordinate branch of the Government. The object of a second house was to supply omissions and rectify the defects of the first. In many cases the House of Commons only represents the nation n theory. In a majority of cases the Lords must decide for themselves, but when the House of Commons and the nation agreed on a given point, the functions of the House of Lords passed away, and the responsibility devolves on the nation and house.

We might fairly accept this decision without abnegation of duty. Opposition to the decided opinion of the nation could only delay the inevitable issue, and create a period of disturbance and discontent. He thought the bill under discussion illiberal and injurious, and he did not believe the amendment would be contemptuously disregarded by the House of Commons, as has been intimated. He thought governments of a large majority gave a prospect of unprecedented success, but the nation would soon turn against a Ministry displaying a domineering spirit. Admitting any amount of arrogance in Mr. Gladstone, the House of Commons might consider its own present position as compared with its possible position if the bill was rejected. Nothing would be more fatal than such a policy. The contest would then be carried on under disadvantage, and the House of Lords would fir ally have to give way.

# FROM NOVA SCOTIA.

The People Anxions to be Separated from Canada. HALIFAX, June 18 .- The following resolutions

were passed at the late Repeal League Convention at Halifax:-Whereas, In the opinion of the members of

this Convention, the further continuance of Nova Scotia in the Canadian Confederation will be but daily progress to ruin; and, whereas, our only hope of commercial prosperity, national development, and permanent peace lies in a close relation with the United States, therefore Resolved. That every legitimate means should be used by the members of the Convention to sever the connection with Canada and bring about a union on fair and equitable terms with the American people.

Resolved, That this Convention recommend the formation of leagues throughout the province for the purpose of carrying the foregoing resolutions into effect. Promoted.

Vice-Admiral Mundy, commanding the British fleet in this station, has been promoted to be a full Admiral, and will return to England. He will be succeeded by Vice-Admiral Wellesly.

## FROM NEW YORK.

An Ex-Rebel Arrested. New York, June 18.—Andrew J. Rogers, an ex-Rebel Colonel, was arrested here on a charge of obtaining various sums of money of parties in Rhode Island on false pretenses.

Reminiscences of Prof. Mitchel. President Tuttle, of Wabash College, contributes to the Cincinnati Gazette the following interesting reminiscences of Professor O.

PUTTING DOWN A MOB

The date of an incident connected with Professor Mitchel I cannot state for want of a news paper file, but suppose it to have been in the winter of 1842-3, when the city of Cincinuati was almost bankrupted by the hard times. As a specimen of the season, I recollect the fact that two members of a wholesale firm on Pearl stree travelled over Indiana and Illinois several weeks in the endeavor to collect some portion of notes, amounting to one hundred and fifty thousand dollars. In six weeks the two men collected only nine hundred dollars! This was in the spring of 1843. About that time as I supposed, occurred the great bank mob of Cincinnati. It was a fearful sight to see maddened men, women, and even children, engaged in the work of destruction. Several banks that had been 'run on' and failed were gutted. The German people were said to be great losers by these failures, and were furious in their work. As I now remember, several banks on Main, between Third and Fourth, were thus broken open and robbed. The Franklin and Lafayette Banks expected to be attacked and were said to be thoroughly prepared to resist. The whole scene was most disgraceful to financiers, that there

what was there done that day. It was while the mob was engaged in the work of destruction that my attention was directed to a noise up the street, and which was suddenly explained by the appearance of a com-pany of soldiers under the lead of Professor Mitchel. With fixed bayonets and at a rapid pace the soldiers cleared a track through the mob, which at first scattered, and then closed up as quickly as ever. Mitchel wheeled his company and walked back again. My impression is that this time he ordered his men to fire which they did with blank cartridges. By this time the mob. finding the place and business too warm, fled. The professor that day looked as brave as a lion, but, as I thought, a little pompous. Certainly he did his work as thoroughly and rapidly as he afterwards did in his celebrated raid into the very heart of re-

should be any occasion for the mob, and to the

authorities of the city, that it should be possible

for a few hundred men, in open daylight, to do

MITCHEL'S OBSERVATORY

When Professor Mitchel developed his plan of building an observatory and buying a telescope the expenses were to be met by securing sub scriptions of stock at twenty-five dollars a share and the wonderful man actually taught his full time each day and then personally solicited subscriptions from the citizens. This was in the spring, and before the close of the summer term in June he had secured three hundred shares, and at once the society was organized, and he sent to Europe to purchase the instrument, Some time during the fall it was my good for-tune to hear the Professor in the same hall relate to a great audience the story of his adventures during that journey. It was egotistic of necessity, for he was relating what he had himself done and experienced; and he did it most eloquently. He was away from Cincinnati four months, and in Europe a hundred days. In June he examined his classes, and in September he esumed the instruction of them the first day, In that short period he had visited England, France, and Germany, and then returned to England, where he spent at least two weeks in the

observatory at Greenwich.

Having satisfied himself by conference with
Professor Airy, of Greenwich Observatory, that there was no such object glass as he needed to be had in England, he passed over to Paris, and soon came to the same result there. He then started for Germany, entirely ignoring all sightseeing, if it took him an inch out of the straight line he was following. His course excited wonder of some, and the anger of others. at Munich, he found what he was after, and, having closed the bargain, started back, post haste, for England. Again he called on Pro-fessor Airy at the Observatory to report progress and consult him as to the best methods of mounting the telescope. The Englishman was evidently disgusted at the rapid motions of his American brother, who had "done up" Paris and Munich, France and Germany, with such unbecoming haste. To get clear of the superficial fellow, as he regarded Mitchel, he very gruffly told him if he would go down to Cambridge Observatory he would there see a telescope mounted by himself and embodying every improvement he could mention.

The suggestion of the Englishman was very uppleasant to the American, and at first he re solved not to follow it, but this was to risk his only and greatly coveted chance of a few weeks in the Greenwich Observatory. With characteristic promptness, as he left Professor Airy, he called for a cab and drove rapidly to the railway station, reaching there just in time for the train to Cambridge. At this place he sprang into a cab and drove to the Observatory, but found that its director was already locked in it for the night. Professor Mitchel at once sought an interview with the Professor's wife, and so well pleaded his case that she herself succeeded in getting her husband to allow the stranger to the night with him in the Observatory. the mountings of the telescope were explained and studied minutely, and a multitude of obser vations made and recorded. Professor Mitchel showed his audience the notes of that night's work at Cambridge. At daylight he was in the train for London, and about the time Professor Airy was leaving his breakfast table Mitchel was ringing at his door. The Englishman's first salute was, "So you concluded not to take my advice about going to Cambridge?" "Oh, no, sir, by no means," said Mitchell, "I have taken it, and been down there already!" "You do not mean to impose that story on me, do you?" asked the incredulous Airy. "I tell you the simple fact," was the reply, "and if you will allow me, I will convince you that I have done just what you advised.'

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PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR MATERIALS TO BE SUP-PLIED TO THE NAVY YARDS UNDER THE COGNIZANCE OF THE BUREAU OF CONSTRUC-TION AND REPAIR.

> NAVY DEPARTMENT, BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR, WASHINGTON, D. C., June 5, 1869.)

SEALED PROPOSALS to furnish Timber and other Materials for the Navy for the fiscal year ending JUNE 30, 1870, will be received at this Bureau until 12 o'clock M., of the 6th of July next, at which time the proposals will be opened.

The proposals must be addressed to the Chief of the Bureau of Construction and Repair, Navy Department, Washington, and must be endorsed PROPOSALS FOR TIMBER, ETC., FOR THE NAVY," that they may be distinguished from other ousiness letters. Printed schedules for such classes as parties deal

in and intend to bid for, together with instructions to bidders, giving the forms of proposal of guarantee, and of certificate of guaranters, with printed forms of offers, will be furnished to such persons as desire to bid, on application to the Commandants of the respective navy yards, and those of all the yards on application to the Bureau. The Commandant of each navy yard and the pur-

chasing paymaster for each station will have a copy of the schedules of the other yards, for examination only, in order that persons who intend to bid may judge whether it is desirable to make application for any of the classes of those yards. The proposal must be for the whole of a class, and

all applications for information or for the examination of samples must be made to the Commandants of the respective yards, The proposal must be accompanied by a certiffcate from the Collector of Internal Revenue for the district in which the bidder resides, that he has a license to deal in the articles for which he proposes;

and he must further show that he is a manufacture

of, or a regular dealer in, the articles which he

offers to supply. The guaranters must be certified

by the Assessor of Internal Revenue for the district in which they reside. The contract will be awarded to the person who makes the lowest bid and gives the guarantee required by law, the Navy Department, however, reserving the right to reject the lowest bid, or any

which it may deem exorbitant. Sureties in the full amount w sign the contract, and their responsibility must be certified to the satisfaction of the Navy Depart-

ment. As additional security twenty per cencum will be withheld from the amount of the bills until the contract shall have been completed, and eighty per centum of the amount of each bill, approved in triplicate by the Commandant of the respective yards, will be paid by the Paymaster of the station designated in the contract within ten days after the warrant for the same shall have been passed by the

Secretary of the Treasury. The classes of this Bureau are numbered and de-

signated as follows:-No. 1, White Oak Logs; No. 2, White Oak Keel Pieces; No. 8, White Oak Curved Timber; No. 4, White Oak Plank; No. 5, White Oak Boards; No. 7, Yellow Pine Logs; No. 8, Yellow Pine Beams; No. 9, Yellow Pine Mast Timber; No. 11, White Pine Logs; No. 12, White Pine Must Timber; No. 13, White Pine Plank Boards; No. 15, White Ash, Eim, Beech; No. 16, White Ash Oars; No. 17, Hickory; No. 18, Black Walnut, Mahogany, Maple, Cherry; No. 19, Locust Timber; No. 20, Locust Treenails; No. 22, Cypress Cedar; No. 23, Black Spruce; No. 24, White Oak Staves and Headings; No. 25, Lignumvite; No. 30, Ingot Copper; No. 82, Wrought Iron, round and square; No. 38, Wrought Iron, flat; No. 34, Iron, plate; No. 35, Steel; No. 37, Iron Spikes; No. 38, Iron Wrought Nails; No. 89, Iron Cut Nails; No. 41, Lead, pig; No. 42, Lead, pipe, sheet; No. 43, Zinc; No. 44, Tin; No. 45, Solder; No. 48, Locks, Hinges, Bolts, of brass and iron; No. 49, Screws, of brass and iron; No. 50, Files; No. 51, Augers; No. 52, Tools for ship stores; No. 58, Tools for use in yard and shops; No. 54, Hardware; No. 56, White Lead; No. 57, Zinc Paints; No. 58, Colored Paints, dryers; No. 50, Linseed Oil; No. 60, Varnish, Spirits Turpentine; No. 63, Sperm and Lard Oil; No. 64, Tallow, Scap; No. 65, Fish Oil; No. 68, Glass; No. 69, Brushes; No. 70, Dry Goods for uphoistering; No. 71, Stationery; No. 73, Ship Chandlery; No. 74, Acids; No. 75, Rosin, Pitch, Crude Turpentine; No. 77, Beiting, packing; No. 78, Leather, Pump, Rigging, Lacing; No. 80, Junk; No. 81, Oakum; No. 82, Belows; No. \$8, Charcoal; No. 80, Wood; No. 90, Pat-

tented Articles. The following are the classes, by the numbers, required at the respective navy yards:-

KITTERY. Nos. 7, 8, 13, 15, 42, 43, 49, 53, 56, 57, 58, 59, 71, 74, 78, CHARLESTOWN. Nos. 18, 15, 18, 24, 32, 33, 34, 35, 38, 39, 42, 48, 45, 40,

50, 58, 54, 56, 58, 59, 60, 68, 69, 70, 71, 78, 74, 75, 77, 88. BROOKLYN. Nos. 8, 7, 8, 9, 18, 15, 16, 18, 28, 24, 39, 88, 04, 37, 43, 48, 49, 58, 54, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 63, 64, 68, 69, 71, 73, 74,

75, 80, 88. PHILADELPHIA.

Nos. 2, 4, 7, 8, 18, 15, 28, 82, 38, 35, 39, 48, 49, 50, 51, 53, 54, 58, 60, 63, 64, 68, 69, 71, 78, 74, 77, 78, 88. WASHINGTON.

Nos. 8, 9, 13, 15, 17, 18, 30, 34, 37, 39, 42, 43, 44, 45, 48, 49, 50, 51, 53, 54, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 63, 64, 68, 49. 70, 71, 73, 77, 78, 68, 89. NORFOLK.

NOS. 8, 7, 9, 12, 13, 16, 18, 29, 25, 32, 33, 35, 48, 49, 52, 54 58, 59, 60, 63, 69, 76, 71, 73, 76, 77, 6 5 set

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